

top of the head, ears, sides of the neck and breast, grey mixed with rufous; the lines from the nostrils reaching behind the eyes and cheeks, white; the space between the bill and eye, and the throat, deep black; the primaries and secondaries blackish, margined with yellow; the tail, with the middle feathers, olivaceous black, with the three external nearly wholly pale yellow; the middle of the abdomen yellowish white, with the flanks darker.

Young: Upper surface brownish white, with the middle of each feather black; the throat lighter; the wing coverts and secondaries margined with white and brown; the primaries with yellow; the tail blackish, with their outer margins yellow, and the external feather wholly pale yellow white; beneath the body pale yellowish white, streaked on the breast and flanks with a darker tint.

Habitat, East Falkland Island (*March*), and Santa Cruz, Patagonia (*April*).

This bird is extremely abundant in large scattered flocks in the Falkland Islands.

2. CHLOROSPIZA? XANTHOGRAMMA. *G. R. Gray.*

PLATE XXXIII.

C. cinerascens olivacea, rufo paulo tincta; lineâ à naribus pone oculos transiente genisque flavis; plumis inter rostrum et oculos gulâque atris; remigibus secundariis nigrescentibus, cinereo et olivaceo latè marginatis; primariis nigrescentibus, flavo angustè marginatis; caudâ cinerascens nigrâ, plumis externis albis; corpore infra flavescenti albo, hypochondriis obscurioribus.

Long. tot. $7\frac{2}{3}$ unc.; *alæ*, $3\frac{2}{3}$; *caudæ*, 3; *tarsi*, 1; *rostri*, 7 lin.

Adult: Greyish olive, very slightly mixed with rufous, a line from the nostrils reaching behind the eyes and cheeks, yellow; the space between the bill and eye, and the entire throat, deep black; the secondaries blackish, broadly margined with grey and olive; the primaries blackish, slightly margined with yellow; the tail greyish black, with the outer feathers white; beneath the body yellowish white, darker on the flanks.

Female: Upper surface brownish white, with each feather blackish brown in the middle, the head and throat paler; the wing-coverts and secondaries blackish, margined with brownish white; the primaries blackish, slightly margined with yellow; the tail blackish white-margined, with the outer feathers nearly wholly white; beneath the body yellowish white, streaked with brown on the breast and flanks; and the space from the nostrils reaching to behind the eyes and cheeks, yellowish.

Habitat, East Falkland Island (*March*), and Tierra del Fuego (*February*).

This species is common at the Falkland Islands, and it often occurs mingled in the same flock with the last one. I suspect, however, it more commonly frequents higher parts of the hills. These species have a very close general resemblance; but the marks about the head, which are white in the *C. melanodera*, are yellow in the *C. xanthogramma*, while the parts of the tail-feathers which are white in the latter, are yellow in the *C. melanodera*: this difference of colours does not hold in the females, but they may be at once distinguished by the greater length of wing, when folded, of the *C. xanthogramma*.

CHRYSOMITRIS MAGELLANICA. *Bonap.*

Fringilla Magellanica, *Vieill. Ency. Meth.* 983; *Ois. Chant. de la Zone Torride*, pl. 30;

Audubon, *Birds of Am.* pl. 394, f. 2.

Gafarron, *Azara*, No. 134.

Fringilla icterica, *Licht. Cat.* p. 26.

This bird was very abundant in large flocks during May, at Maldonado; I found it also at the Rio Negro.

SUB-FAMILY.—TANAGRINÆ.

PITYLUS SUPERCILIARIS.

Tanagra superciliaris, *Spix.* Av. Sp. Nov. 2. t. lvii. fig. 1. p. 44.

My specimen was procured from Santa Fé, in Lat. 31° S.

1. AGLAIA STRIATA. *D'Orb. & Lafr.*

PLATE XXXIV.

♂ *Tanagra striata*, *Gmel. Syst.* 1. 899; *Ency. Meth.* 776; *Licht. Cat.* p. 31. Sp. 347;

Proc. Zool. Soc. 1837, p. 121, pl. 34 of this work.

L'Onget, *Buff.* iv. p. 256.

Le Lindoblen, dore et noir, *Azara*, No. 94.

♀ *Tanagra Darwinii*, *Bonap.*; *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1837, p. 121.

I saw the only specimen, which I procured, feeding on the fruit of an opuntia at Maldonado.

Mr. G. R. Gray is induced to consider the species figured under the name of *T. Darwinii*, as the *T. striata*, *Gm.* and the *T. Darwinii* of the Zoological Society's Proceedings, as the female of the same species, while the young birds may be described as following:

Brown, with the margins of the dorsal feathers greenish-brown, those of the wings and tail margined brownish-white; head and neck greyish-green;